

## GERMAN BOOKS.

Commentary of the New Testament, 7 vols. Buntington, N.Y. new edition. Hahn's new edition. Knapp's Greek Test. fresh songs, &c. above valuable work. sale by W.M. Peirce, & Cornhill. Sept.

NEW BOOKS.

of Penins, being the authorized version of the Sacred Volume, metrically arranged. Berlin Page, or the Power of Prayer, 12 vols. B. W. Peirce, & Cornhill. The Secretary of the American Tract Society, &c. supply of Flinney's Review, &c. for sale at 9 Cornhill, by W.M. Peirce. Sept.

to American Churches. —Just received from the Rev. Mr. Matheson, a Narrative of the Life and Labors of the Rev. James Matheson, D.D. in two volumes. A narrative founded on recent and personal knowledge.

New and Valuable Books. —Washington, a series of five volumes of the Visit to the American Church, by Rev. D. D. and James B. D. In two volumes. Rev. D. D., Child, Author of *Memorials of ABERGROOME'S PHILOLOGY*.

Teacher's Plan for the West. —by Lyman Beecher, D. D. one volume. Several thousand copies of this little volume have been sold in a short time. It is now in its second edition, by Crocker & Brewster, & C. W. W. Peirce, & Cornhill.

Methodist Books, kept constantly on sale, at 10 Cornhill, Clarke, &c. &c.

DAVID H. ELIA. Jan. 1834.

ALL AND WINTER GOODS. —BACCOCK 177 Washington street, Boston, has received, in his assortment of the following goods:

1. Shirts: Linen, flannel, &c.

2. Shawls: Cashmere, &c.

3. Linen Damask Table Cloths, do do do Naples, do do do.

4. Drapery, Draperies, &c.

5. Russian Sheetings, Druck, &c.

6. Extra fine British Sheetings: Linen, flannel, &c.

7. Extra fine American Unbleached Sheetings, &c.

8. Extra fine French Sheetings, &c.

9. Extra fine British and French Covers: Cambric, Muslin, &c.

10. Linen Caudle and Linen with a complete assortment of Hosiery.

11. Extra fine British Sheetings: Linen, flannel, &c.

12. Extra fine American Unbleached Sheetings, &c.

13. Extra fine French Sheetings, &c.

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On account of the length of the preceding abstracts, we omit till next week an account of the Indian missions, and close by subjoining the following

## SUMMARY.

Three have been added, the past year, to the number of our General Agents, making the number eight in all. Five ordained missionaries, and nine assistant missionaries, male and female, have died. Thirteen ordained missionaries, three physicians, four printers, one teacher, and twenty-six married and single females, forty-seven in all, have been sent into the field. The sum of \$163,619 has been received, and \$163,254 00 expended. The receipts, however, though exceeding those of the preceding year by more than \$10,954 09, are but little more than half as large as were the average receipts of the three principal foreign missionary societies of Great Britain. To our organs, the expenses were added \$45,635 11 placed at our disposal by the Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Societies of our country. The number of our missions is 32, embracing 78 stations, or 12 more than were reported last year. One hundred and four ordained missionaries are connected with these missions, of whom seven are regularly educated physicians. There are also nine physicians not ordained, eight printers and book-binders, 30 other male assistants, and 157 married and unmarried female assistants,—making a total of 303 missionaries and assistant missionaries sent from this country. There are also four native preachers, and 51 other native assistants. The churches gathered among the heathen by the missions of the Board amount to 41, containing 2,047 members. In the schools there are 21,181 pupils, receiving in a greater or less degree a Christian education. Seven languages have been reduced to writing by the missionaries of the Board, and books prepared and printed in them at the expense of the Board. The language of the Sandwich Islands, in particular, after being reduced to the most simple form of writing, has been enriched by the New Testament, and portions of the Old, and by books illustrating the elementary principles of the most useful sciences. The genealogies of future colleges of sanctified learning have been planted in a number of the islands, and in Ceylon, a college in fact exists already, containing 130 pupils, more than three fourths of whom give hopeful evidence of piety. We have eight printing establishments, and two of these type and stereotype founders have been added the past year. Measures have also been taken to secure to China the benefit of metallic printing as soon as possible. These printing establishments possess the means of printing in 19 different languages spoken by people for whose special benefit our missions are designed, and spoken too by more than 450,000,000 of human beings. The pages printed last year were about 6,000,000, and the amount of printing since the commencement of our operations, in 17 languages, is not far from 94,000,000 of pages.

The missions of the Board greatly need that as many as 50 ordained missionaries, and nearly as many lay-teachers, should be sent to them during the present autumn; and the Committee would gladly send them all had they the suitable men at command. They need also five or six first rate men, of apostolic spirit, to place in the central regions of Asia—Afghanistan and Tibet—to report the intellectual and moral condition of those countries to the churches, and what can be done to pour the gospel day upon the darkness of their long and dismal night.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Sept. 18, 1835.

## MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

From our Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9, 1835.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, assembled at 10 o'clock this A. M. in the 1st Presbyterian Church in this City to celebrate the 36th anniversary. Present of the corporate members as follows, viz. J. Bates, L. Woods, S. Hubbard, J. Tapan, W. Fay, S. Holmes, H. Hill, R. Anderson, D. Greene, C. Chapin, J. Day, S. Van Rensselaer, D. Porter, H. Davis, O. Day, T. McAuley, E. Lord, S. Miller, P. D. V. Vroom, C. Cuyler, J. McDowell, Wm. Neil, S. Agnew, J. Nourse, T. P. Atkinson, W. S. Plumer, B. M. Palmer. Only one less than last year's attendance. The President being absent, the chair was taken by the Vice President and the Sessions opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Porter.

The minutes of the last year were read, and Rev. Chauncey Eddy was appointed assistant Recording Secretary. Rev. Messrs. Plumer, Magie and Anderson, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the public religious exercises to be attended during the Sessions of the Board. The report of the Treasurer certified by the auditors was read, approved and adopted. Committees on the several parts of the Report of the Prudential Committee were appointed as follows, viz.

1. For the Home department summary and conclusion, Dr. Miller, Dr. Agnew and Mr. A. D. Eddy.

2. Missions in Africa, Europe and Western and Central Asia, Mr. McDowell, Dr. Palmer and Mr. A. Bolland.

3. Missions in Southern and Eastern Asia, Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Cathcart and Mr. Armstrong.

4. Missions in Oceania, Mr. Holmes, Dr. Atkinson, and Mr. Musgrave.

5. Missions among the Southwestern Indians, Dr. Porter, Dr. Neil and Mr. Hanner.

6. Missions among the Northwestern Indians, Messrs. Plumer, Breckenridge and Kirkpatrick, Rev. Dr. Woods, Miller, Porter, Day and Mc Dowell, and Rev. Mr. Plumer and H. Hill.

They were appointed a committee to take into consideration the vacancy, which God in his holy Providence had occasioned the past year, among the Secretaries of the Board, and in the Prudential Committee, and that they make such suggestions as they think proper concerning the arrangements which should now be made in these departments of trust and labor and nominate persons to fill the vacancies.

The last named Committee were also requested to consider the expediency of electing new members of the Board, & to make such nomination as they should judge proper. The forenoon and afternoon sessions, were principally occupied in reading the report of the Prudential Committee.

The Committee of arrangements reported as follows, viz. That the annual sermon, by the appointment of the Board, be delivered this evening, at half past seven, in this church, by Dr. Miller. That the Lord's supper be administered in this house to-morrow P. M. 4 o'clock, and that on that occasion the following order of service be observed.

1. Singing and introductory address by Dr. Woods.

2. Prayer and distribution of the bread by Dr. Palmer.

3. Distribution of the cup by Dr. McAuley.

4. Prayer, doxology and benediction, by Dr. McDowell.

That to-morrow evening at half past seven there be a public meeting in this church, and that the exercises be as follows:—1. Singing, and prayer by Dr. Cuyler. 2. Summary of the report of the Secretaries. 3. Singing of Missionary Hymn in Hawaiian, by Mr. Ruggles. 4. Address by Messrs. Abel, Winslow, Ramsey and Gov. Vroom. 7. Prayers, doxology and benediction by Dr. Porter.

Dr. Miller's sermon in the evening was founded on Numbers 14: 20-21. Sept. 10. The meeting was opened this morning at 9 o'clock, by Dr. McAuley.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read. The corresponding Secretaries were appointed Committee to express to Dr. Miller the thanks of the Board for his sermon and to request him to furnish the Prudential Committee with a copy for publication. Dr. Fay and Messrs. Greene and Magie were appointed a Committee to consider and report upon the place for the next annual meeting of the Board and to nominate the first and second preachers.

Mr. Anderson presented a communication from the Prudential Committee with reference to returning missionaries and assistant missionaries, which was referred to E. Lord, Esq. Drs. Atkinson, Day & Davis, and Messrs. Anderson, Breckenridge and Winslow to report such emanation and additions to the regulations of the Board on that subject as they shall deem best fitted to promote the missionary cause.

Rule 1st. Section 4 of the by laws was amended as follows to correspond with a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the Board, viz.

The annual meeting of the Board shall commence on the second Wednesday of the month at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day, until the business of the meeting has been transacted. The place of the meeting, shall be fixed by vote at the annual meeting next preceding. Five shall constitute a quorum for adjourning or dismissing the meeting, and nine for transacting business. And the first sentence in Rule 1st. Section 4, was stricken out.

The Committee on that part of the Report of the Prudential Committee that contained the Home department, summary and conclusion, reported that they recommend that the whole of that part of the report be approved and published.

And with respect to the decease of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin B. Wisner, referred to in the report, the Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following minute in the name of the Board, of the Committee and of the members of the Board, of the church and services of their late highly esteemed and beloved Secretary.

For more than two years, the Rev. Dr. Wisner filled the office of Secretary for the domestic department with a degree of judgment, zeal, energy and indefatigable perseverance, which greatly endeared him not only to his colleagues, but generally to those friends of the Redeemer's kingdom, who had then when they first arrived.

"The grants made to missionaries and assistant missionaries shall, in all ordinary cases, be charged to the mission to which they are belonged as part of the expenses of said mission."

On Friday A. M., the following resolution was passed, "Resolved, that this Board has entire confidence in the Christian character prudence and fidelity of their mission in the Sandwich Islands, even during the greatest heats of midsummer, there is change at night to piercing cold, which continues always to increase till the morning, so that there are few nights in which a fire is not agreeable."

In "British America, by John M'Gregor, Esq. 2 vols. 1832, London," we find the following, which, taken in connection with the cold nights of Mr. Murray, makes our condition sad indeed. "At present the Americans have no coat within them that we know of except the remarkably slow kindling anthracite, which is useless for the immediate fire required in the furnaces of steam engines." This statement is copied into the "History of the British Colonies, by R. Montgomery Martin, Esq. fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. &c." Further.

"Unitarianism is the most prevailing denomination of Christians; then follow the Congregationalists, who have the service of the Church of England cleared of the parts obnoxious to Puritans, Quakers, Catholics, Independents, etc. etc. We can find only six errors in the last quotation. Mr. McG. resided four years in America.

Resolutions were also passed expressive of the sympathy of the Board with all similar associations throughout the world; of gratitude to God for the extension of the principles of temperance and peace, and for the prosperity of its own laborers and efforts during the past year; of humiliation for the deficiency of missionary zeal, and of the consequent inability of the Board to enter numerous and promising fields of labor; of approbation of the establishment of high schools and other seminaries of learning for educating native teachers at the missionary stations; and of the importance of increased and fervent prayer for the universal extension of the Kingdom of Christ.

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The Committee on that part of the report, which was accidentally omitted in the copy of the minutes to which we had access, but this is substantially correct.

1. The Committee recommend that the vacancy which occurred among the Secretaries should now be filled by the election of a Secretary for the Home correspondence, and they nominate the Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong as candidate for that office.

2. It is the opinion of the Committee that neither of the three co-ordinate Secretaries should belong to the Committee, and also that the names of the Secretaries be arranged according to the order in which they were introduced into office.

3. The Committee recommend that the vacancy now existing in the Prudential Committee be filled, and they nominate Daniel Noyes, Esq. of Boston, as member of said Committee.

4. The Committee nominate Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong and Daniel Noyes, Esq. as proper persons to be elected corporate members of the Board, and Sir John Campbell, British ambassador to the Court of Persia, who has shown great kindness to our missionaries in that part of the world, to be elected corresponding member of the Board.

5. The Committee nominate Charles Scudder, Esq. of Boston, as one of the auditors in the place of D. Noyes.

6. Your Committee think it not advisable that any change except those above mentioned be made in the Prudential Committee or officers of the Board.

7. The Committee recommend that Rule 2d (first and second paragraphs) sec. 3d be so altered as to read thus.

That the Recording Secretary of the Society is the Rev. William Jenks, D. D.

That of three individuals composing the executive committee two are orthodox;

That agreeably to the Report of that Committee presented at the last annual meeting the distribution of Bibles and Testaments for the year ending May 25th, 1835 was three thousand eight hundred and eight;

That during that same year one thousand dollars were voted by the Trustees to aid in printing a New Testament with raised letters, for the benefit of the New England Institution for the blind;

In addition to which, two hundred and fifty dollars were afterwards appropriated to such a number of members as the Board from time to time shall judge necessary: and three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, provided that the regular notice of the meeting shall have been given to each member of the Prudential Committee. It is expected that the Secretaries and Treasurer of the Board will attend the meetings of the Committee and aid in its deliberations. The foregoing report was accepted and adopted, and the persons nominated were elected.

With these exceptions the officers of the Board for this year are the same as those of last year.

The next annual meeting is to be held in Hartford, Dr. Codman is chosen first, and Dr. John McDowell second preachers.

The Committee on returned missionaries and assistant missionaries reported.

After a considerably long discussion the report was unanimously adopted without alteration.

The communication in the P. M. and the report and address in the evening appeared to interest very deeply the large and respectable congregations that assembled on the occasion.

Sept. 11. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. C. Eddy. The A. M. was principally occupied, after adopting several resolutions with little discussion, in listening to voluntary addresses from Dr. Palmer, Rev. Woods, Abiel, A. T. Eddy, C. Eddy, M. Winslow, L. Patterson, Ramsey and Robert Breckinridge.

In the P. M. the minutes were read and corrected, and the Board adjourned to meet in Hartford on the 2d Wednesday in Sept. next at 10 o'clock A. M.

L.

WOODS.

2. Prayer and distribution of the bread by Dr. Palmer.

3. Distribution of the cup by Dr. McAuley.

4. Prayer, doxology and benediction, by Dr. McDowell.

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Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer.  
Wm. J. Hubbard, Esq. & Auditors.  
Charles Scudder, Esq. & Auditors.

The following report respecting returned missionaries and assistant missionaries was adopted.

"When missionaries or assistant missionaries return home, their connection with the Board shall cease as soon as there is no longer a reasonable probability of their returning to their missionary labor.

"When superannuated or disabled missionaries or assistant missionaries return to this country with the approbation of the Prudential Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee to make such grants towards their support, as the circumstances of each case shall require, and as shall best comport with the missionary character and the interests of the missionary cause;—it being understood (1) that no pensions or annuities are to be settled on any person, and that grant is to be made except in extraordinary cases.

"(2) That except in extraordinary cases, it is to be made to returned missionaries or assistant missionaries, who are neither superannuated nor disabled by sickness, and yet are not expected to resume their missionary labors.

"(3) To missionaries, or assistant missionaries, who return on account of ill health, and entirely recover, but do not resume their missionary labor, no grant shall be made, after such recovery."

"(4) That missionaries and assistant missionaries who return on account of sickness and partially recover their health so as to attend to the ordinary business of life for a number of years are not to be regarded when they again recover their health as having the same claims upon the Board as they had when they first arrived.

"In "British America, by John M'Gregor, Esq. 2 vols. 1832, London," we find the following, which, taken in connection with the cold nights of Mr. Murray, makes our condition sad indeed. "Generally throughout the States, even during the greatest heats of midsummer, there is change at night to piercing cold, which continues always to increase till the morning, so that there are few nights in which a fire is not agreeable."

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september 18, 1835.

that John also more than once had his language on the *border* of expressing himself; but he remembered, that he approached *Independency* in Christ particularly in correspondence with him.

**PUBLICATIONS.**  
Address of the Odem.—Mr. Elmer, a good taste, and will repeat his efforts to impress on the mind the insecrating music to its ends—the intellectual and man.

There are in a fair way of having a copy of this article. There are Burcham's, Christian, Conservative, Anti-Slavery, Anti-Masonic, Farmers and divers others. Every trade have its almanac, as punctually as the sun.

The weather is now a sub- important depositories of vice. We suppose our friends secure the Christian Almanac of an old friend? Next

the Farmer's Almanac, and contains much which is worthy of the forming friends. It has a few agricultural implements, and descriptions. Let us remember of our juvenile friends, for which now for the first time an elegant little thing of ours are so multifarious the round of them. It contains general information. It is for the coming holidays.

Six Months in a Conventary of monastic institutions with much care.

**MT. ARARAT.** The Foreign Quarterly of Prof. Parrot's account of Mt. Ararat, has just been published. We have seen a letter from the missionary at Talmessus, at the English general assembly, which details the fact of Prof. Parrot's top. The statements, however, to be true, the Americans were an Armenian soldier, and two Armenian officers. The law forbids slavery; but American negroes have evaded it, by having their slaves born in the United States. This is now, as we are told, the case, and slaves are openly introduced and held, under the law of public sentiment, in defiance of the law of the state. Late, by a man bought at Havana, a cargo of slaves, fresh from Africa, at \$125 each, and sold them in Texas for \$800 each. The penalty for this offence, by law, death—slaves, with their slaves, he says, are pouring into Texas in immense numbers, to form cattle pens. The clear profit on the labor of a single slave is \$100 a year. This gentleman did not know anything about Texas. He had never heard of the San Simeon, his protestant meetings, or the deacons lately formed there. In the main, his statement appears correct. Texas will probably be annexed, will make four or five slave states, and prolong the existence of slavery. It will increase the probability of abolishing slavery suddenly, without war. On the other hand, it may draw off slaveholders who combine the greatest amount of money with the least amount of conscience, and who use the abolition of slavery in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. This effect, if produced, will reverse the natural tendency of the acquisition of the dissolution of the Union.

**A CLERGYMAN.** Inserted the resolutions on the passed by the minister Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, addressed a letter to the Conference, from which we quote as follows.

It is a united, firm, and solemn protest of the expression of public sentiment in the whole South, and the North, for slaveholders to the slaves, that the South are now universally to hold himself unmercifully to make known his character; yet it must be paid to a man of real courage, and a stranger treated with rudeness and utter abhorrence of the land where the only one in a ready and professed infidelity of law. The slaves have been practised a few months of late, have filled me with

growing fears as to a wide recourse with many persons in the States, and their bold in Church and State, to out of that number, with these wild men. The Congressmen, Presidents, and Governors, and other men, expressed their disapprobation. Besides, the Boston, and Philadelphia, in the public mind there. Until

connect this storm to pass, and general friendship to the Colonization Society (which at this juncture the loss of the President, the late Chief Justice, was a strong test of the cause) to resume her cause, and the divine benevolence; and the external welfare to bless both man and beast. What shall we do? Doubtless there is yet a vast amount of interdependence in drinking. The result has not by any means completed its effects, but the world is on the alert both in its individual and combined action.

A considerable amount of good has been produced, which no reaction can destroy. Great matter to induce men every where from the use of rum, brandy, and gin, have voluntarily, and for some time, rather than this, and abstained wholly.

Now to speak of past success in which some persons do is inconsistent and disgraced. Our heartiest thanks are to God of providence and of grace for this success. A great work has been produced, whose effects shall endure forever, and the temperance convention, which is in this city next week, while they may not go other measures to carry forward, shall not be unmeaningful of the past.

**END OF THE STRING.** This is a mode of speaking of the temporal transformation which seems to us injudicious, and unjust. Doubtless there is yet a vast amount of interdependence in drinking. The result has not by any means completed its effects, but the world is on the alert both in its individual and combined action.

Dr. Colman's labors have been continued upwards of a quarter of a century, during which several Ministers of the Gospel have gone out from his Church. May another quarter of a century find his health and usefulness unimpaired.

Letters and books; but with blanched weapons they demanded it, on pain of death, and it was delivered.

Our brethren immediately returned.

Their rowers were faint and weary, when they met

with a boat rowed by five or six Chinese, and

tried to hire them home. They

demanded for this act of humanity, which would

have been done in America for nothing gladly,

five dollars. The same amount of labor would

be done in common circumstances for one dollar.

After some parley, they said they would do it

for twenty.

As soon as we had dressed him, Dr. S.'s wounds, we set down to dinner, and before we had done were informed that a cargo boat had been seized by the pirates and four of the five men

murdered. The survivor had gone to our medical dispensary to have his wound dressed.

His recovery is doubtful. I might tell of other

piracies, but it is unnecessary. Like other

piracies, the proposed remedy to be a still greater

evil. But though slavery is a great evil,

the proposed remedy to be the bold pre-

vention of the quack would utterly destroy.

## TWO SYLLOGISMS.

We ought to be immediately abandoned; therefore slavery ought to be immediately abandoned. This is the stereotype, the standing argument which meets us every turn. It is mere courtesy to argue the matter, and on the part of the propounder to the abolitionists. The naked logic is enough.

Now look at the state of moral feeling which corrupts the church of Christ. It is the immediately abandoned; the union of church and state in England and Ireland, the church; therefore that union ought to be immediately abandoned. The evils and anomalies by this union are in many respects.

The support of the Protestant cause for 500,000 souls in Ireland costs but a fraction less than \$3,000,000 in France. To sustain this system, it is necessary to keep

one million of pounds sterling in the hands of louts between the people and the church; therefore the gospel is to be entirely removed by these events to its division.

Let the danger from pirates be considered greater than it really is, I will remark, that our brethren had had four or five instead of two rows; and that European built vessels are in no danger, unless when aground or otherwise disabled—on account of the fear in which the natives stand of them. Piracies among the natives are frequent. Yours, &c.

For the Boston Recorder.

## REV. DR. CODMAN'S RETURN.

Being on a visit at Dorchester last Sabbath, I had the pleasure of participating in the joy of the Second Congregational Church in that place at the return of their Pastor, from his recent Tour to Europe. It was just one year since the people gave their consent to part with him, while he went to fulfil an appointment from the General Association of Mass., to visit the Congregational Churches in England and Wales.

Dr. Codman's Sermon was in his usual appropriate and affectionate style, expressive of his desire to come to them in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ—and the feeling manifested in the large Congregation present, was too evident to be mistaken—that that feeling was, will perhaps be best expressed in the following Hymn, which was sung just before the commencement of the services, by the whole congregation, who arose to welcome their beloved Pastor.

The hymn was written by Mrs. S. Gourney, at the Queen's service, was singing on the 5th of June 1799.

The Greek Admiral Moulis died June 23, aged 71 years.

The obituaries to the navigation of the Ephesians by the English steamboats, have been entirely removed.

It is stated that Scotland is to be appointed

Governor General of India, and the Earl of Minto or the Marquess of Tavistock will succeed Lord Auckland at the Admiralty.

The only bidder for this loan was Mr. Rothschild.

His terms were a higher less than those fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which however Mr. R. acceded. The omnium on the 5th was at 3 1/5 premium.

Baron Dupuytren, professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, has left to France, a legacy of

200,000 francs, to serve as a foundation for a chair of Pathological Anatomy, internal and external.

The Royal Council of Instruction is authorized to accept for and in the name of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, this legacy, and to have it deposited in the treasury of the Faculty of Medicine.

It is stated that the French are to be appointed

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## POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

We met the following lines some time ago in a New Haven paper. It is one of the most beautiful flowers which we owe to the city of gardens, one of the most fragrant which "the valley of peace" has ever produced. May it never be questioned, writes under date of

July 22d, 1755. Washington, emancipated

—reduced by fatigue and fever—had joined the army. He implored the ill-starred general to send forward the Virginia rangers to scour the forest in advance. He besought him to conciliate the Indians. His counsels were unheeded; and the wretched commander looked forward to his fate. Washington was often forced to say in the course of his lifetime, that the most beautiful spectacle he had witnessed was that of the British army in this eventful morning. The detachment was clad in uniform, and moved as in a review, in regular columns, to the sound of martial music. The sun gleamed upon their burnished arms, the placid Monongahela flowed upon their right, and the deep native forest overshadowed them with solemn grandeur on their left. It was a bright midsummer's day, and every bosom swelled with the confident expectation of victory. A few hours past, and the forest rings with the yell of the savage enemy—the advance of the British army under Colonel Gage, afterward the governor of Massachusetts, is driven back on the main body, the whole force panic-struck, and disorganized, after a wild and murderous conflict of three hours, falls a prey to the invisible foe. They ran before the French and Indians "like sheep before the dogs." Of 86 officers, 61 were killed and wounded. The wretched general had four horses shot under him, and received at last his mortal wound, probably from an outraged provincial in his own army. The Virginia rangers were the only part of the force that behaved with firmness—and the disorderly retreat of the British veterans was entirely covered by the American militia men. Washington was the guardian angel of the day. He was everywhere in the hottest of the fight. "I expected every moment," said Dr. Craik, his friend, "to see him fall." His voice was the only one which commanded obedience. Two horses were killed under him, and four bullets passed through his garments. No common fortune preserved his life. Fifteen years after the battle, Washington made a journey to the great Kanawha, accompanied by Dr. Craik. While exploring a wilderness a band of Indians approached them, headed by a venerable chief. He told them, by an interpreter, "to behold on which he came." "I come," said he, "to tell that my great father Washington, I have come a long way to see him. I was with the French in the battle of Monongahela. I saw my great father on horseback, in the hottest of the battle. I fired my rifle at him many times, and made my young men also fire their rifles at him. But the Great Spirit turned away the bullets—and I saw that my great father could not be killed in battle." This anecdote rests on the authority of Dr. Craik, the comrade and friend of Washington, the physician who closed his eyes.

Who needs doubt it? Six balls took effect on his horses and in his garments. Who does not feel the substantial truth of this tradition? Who has not a spark of patriotic or pious sentiment in his bosom, but feels an inward assurance that a heavenly presence overshadowed that field of blood, and preserved the great instrument of future safety? Yes, gallant and beloved youth, ride safely!—and let the wrinkles of age be exchanged for the bloom of youth—and death will yield to everlasting life. In heaven, we shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on us, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed us, and lead us into living fountains of water."

## MISCELLANY.

## THE BLISS OF HEAVEN.

Experience teaches us that the world which we now inhabit is a melancholy scene of affliction, and pain and death. Shrouded in gloom and darkness it no longer blooms in its primeval beauty, nor exhibits itself as a fit residence for immortal beings. Sin has spread its dread ravages with boundless profusion over its whole extent. Sorrows and cares, and anxieties, now shed their baleful effects where the genial influence of heaven once diffused its delicious blessings. Sighings and lamentations are the emotions which swell most frequent in our bosoms; for we are often called to mourn over the loss of earthly prosperity, and the premature departure of our near and dear friends and relatives to the world of spirits. But in heaven "God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away." The joys of heaven shall be no longer wrung with grief; for the last knell of death will have sounded in our ears, and the trying conflicts of mortality will have come to an end. The strains of mourning will be turned into the raptures of joy—pain will give place to pleasure—sickness will be succeeded by uninterrupted health—the wrinkles of age will be exchanged for the bloom of youth—and death will yield to everlasting life. In heaven, we shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on us, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed us, and lead us into living fountains of water."

[Southern Churchman.]

## TO A MOTHER.

You have a child on your knee. Listen a moment. Do you know what that child is? It is an immortal being; destined to live forever!

It is destined to be happy or miserable? And who is to make it happy or miserable? You—the mother! You, who gave it birth, the mother of its body, are also the mother of its soul, for good or ill. Its character is yet undecided—it's destiny is placed in your hands. What shall it be? That child may be a harpy? You can prevent it. It may be a drayard. You can prevent it. It may be a thief. You can prevent it. It may be a murderer. You can prevent it. It may be an atheist. You can prevent it. It may descend into the grave with only an evil memory behind, and dread before. You can prevent it. Yes, you, the mother, can prevent all these things. Will you, or will you not, do the innocent? Tell me again, do you save it? Will you ever give it, will you teach it—swear it—discipline it, subdue it, pray for it? Or will you, in the vain search of pleasure, or in gaiety, or fashion, or folly—or in the chase of some other bubble, or even in household cares, neglect the soul of your child and leave the little immortal to toiling alone, exposed to evil, to temptation, and everlasting ruin? Look again at the infant!

Place your hand on its little heart! Shall that heart be deserted by its mother to beat perchance in sorrow, disappointment, wretchedness and despair? Place your ear on its side, and hear that heart beat. How rapid, and vigorous the strokes! How the blood is thrown through the little veins! Think of it, that heart in its vigor now, is the emblem of a spirit that will work with ceaseless pulsations for sorrow or joy, forever. Go and count off a century. In some place that spirit will be beating—you may chance to meet it. Beats it then in sorrow or in joy? If in sorrow, oh mother, I would not for a world suffer the agony you will feel, when you find your child ruined, desolated, destroyed—a wretched—and its spirit beating with a life that cannot cease!

[Parley's Almanac.]

## FROM THE OHIO RECORDER.

RIGHT TRAINING OF THE MIND.

1. The habit of voluntary and protracted attention; a thing not innate—thing to which the mind is averse, and to which it is led only by continued and reiterated action. Hence, in colleges, young men generally make insurance against those studies which demand the most concentrated and protracted action of mind.

2. The acquisition of elementary principles. Every part of God's system is under the government of elementary principles. The whole system, man will every where find truth in isolated fragments, and he is in a wilderness without a clue to guide him in or out.—Elementary principles are the key of knowledge—God in the creation locked up every thing into systems, and at last was observed first by a German shepherd.

The presence of the moon in the morning sky, will interfere with observations for the next fortnight, at the end of which period, we may expect to see the comet exhibit a far more imposing appearance than at present.

[Zion's Herald.]

3. Precision of thought. Without this, the mind is not exercised, and knowledge is not gained. Many, when called to give a definite account, can do nothing but hesitate and stammer. Why? Because their impressions are general and undefined.

4. Condensation and concentration of thought. Conceptions may be poured out clear and beautiful as a brook running through a meadow; but they are but little power. Light must be brought to a focus to burn. Nothing but labor in the workshop of thought and words, can overcome the incorrigible propensity of mind to take the easy course of pouring out words to one another.

[Newark Sept. 1, 1851.]

Mr. Benj. Hanks, Jr.—Dear Sir, I duly received the Herald, and noted your remark on the subject of the Kosciusko Fund. I was glad at the occasion, as it afforded an opportu-

niy of making an explanation, that I have, for some time, desired.

[Dr. Beecher.]

## EARLY LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Time would fail me to recount the horrors of the 9th of July, 1755. Washington, emancipated—reduced by fatigue and fever—had joined the army. He implored the ill-starred general to send forward the Virginia rangers to scour the forest in advance. He besought him to conciliate the Indians. His counsels were unheeded; and the wretched commander looked forward to his fate. Washington was often forced to say in the course of his lifetime, that the most beautiful spectacle he had witnessed was that of the British army in this eventful morning. The detachment was clad in uniform, and moved as in a review, in regular columns, to the sound of martial music. The sun gleamed upon their burnished arms, the placid Monongahela flowed upon their right, and the deep native forest overshadowed them with solemn grandeur on their left. It was a bright midsummer's day, and every bosom swelled with the confident expectation of victory. A few hours past, and the forest rings with the yell of the savage enemy—the advance of the British army under Colonel Gage, afterward the governor of Massachusetts, is driven back on the main body, the whole force panic-struck, and disorganized, after a wild and murderous conflict of three hours, falls a prey to the invisible foe. They ran before the French and Indians "like sheep before the dogs." Of 86 officers, 61 were killed and wounded. The wretched general had four horses shot under him, and received at last his mortal wound, probably from an outraged provincial in his own army. The Virginia rangers were the only part of the force that behaved with firmness—and the disorderly retreat of the British veterans was entirely covered by the American militia men. Washington was the guardian angel of the day. He was everywhere in the hottest of the fight. "I expected every moment," said Dr. Craik, his friend, "to see him fall." His voice was the only one which commanded obedience. Two horses were killed under him, and four bullets passed through his garments. No common fortune preserved his life. Fifteen years after the battle, Washington made a journey to the great Kanawha, accompanied by Dr. Craik. While exploring a wilderness a band of Indians approached them, headed by a venerable chief. He told them, by an interpreter, "to behold on which he came." "I come," said he, "to tell that my great father Washington, I have come a long way to see him. I was with the French in the battle of Monongahela. I saw my great father on horseback, in the hottest of the battle. I fired my rifle at him many times, and made my young men also fire their rifles at him. But the Great Spirit turned away the bullets—and I saw that my great father could not be killed in battle." This anecdote rests on the authority of Dr. Craik, the comrade and friend of Washington, the physician who closed his eyes.

5. Balance of mind. There is a propensity to cultivate to excess, those faculties which are most prominent. This increases the disproportion, and makes the mind a monster.

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6. The purchase of Texas—We mentioned a few weeks ago that there was a rumor abroad that a treaty was in Washington, between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was ceded to the former. Our information now is such, to leave us but little doubt of the fact. To avoid all constitutional questions as to the right to purchase, the following plan, we understand, has been adopted: As the line between

Mexico and the United States has never been run by the authority of the two governments, and, of course, is still unsettled, to avoid all expense and controversy hereafter, for a certain payment in money to be made to the Mexican government by the United States, it is agreed that the Rio del Norte shall be the dividing line.

[Natchez Courier.]

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